BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month $1 00
" 3 months 2 75
" 6 months 5 00
" 12 months 10 00
Weekly paper, 3 months ..... $ 75
" 6 months 1 50
" 12 months 3 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

The following, connected with the Progress establishment A Job Office equal, to say in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1865. NO. 49

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1865.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

The only certain sign of rain in the "Indian Sign" is cloudy and pouring down. This sign prevailed yesterday.

Persons on the street frequently ask us, "What is the news?" We are gratified to be able to oblige all such enquirers, and here is the answer—"$25 for six months."

We see it stated that W. H. Bernard, Esq., of Fayetteville, is soon to commence the publication of a daily paper in that place. We wish the gentleman success in the enterprise.

According to the "Local" of the Charlotte *Bulletin* that is a happy place—plenty to eat—plenty in market—cheap prices, &c. It is not so in Raleigh.

A case of garroting and highway robbery took place in Wilmington on last Monday afternoon. Demoralization and crime, in all our cities and large towns, is rapidly on the increase.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—The Band of the 27th Regiment, N. C. Troops, will give an Entainment in this city, to-night, for the benefit of the Regiment, to buy books, stationary, &c.—They come well recommended and we trust they may have a large crowd.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad company have agreed to transport boxes, &c., for soldiers, free of charge. Very right, provided the aforesaid boxes, &c., are not allowed to make their disappearance at the stations. Stealage is frequently more profitable than percentage, to some who hang around depots. Persons having boxes to transport over said road can exercise their own judgement.

As usual, we attended Market yesterday morning. We there found one mutton, that would have answered as a substitute for window glass, so far as transparency was concerned. Also one hog, (four legged,) not for sale for Confederate money. Of course we did not ask the price, for although it is not "treason" to demand specie, it is the height of impudence to offer it, for it is not current. Moreover there were a few white men, and numerous darkies on the square, and we staid long enough to see only two dog fights. Mexico may boast of her chicken cocks, but for *dogs* we "go our pile" on Raleigh.

HILLSBORO RECORDER.—It seem that this paper has not been disposed of, as was announced a few days ago. Its issue of the 4th instant says:

In consequence of failing health the Proprietor of the Hillsboro Recorder has been induced to offer the establishment for sale. He will therefore receive proposals from any one disposed to purchase, until the first day of February next.—The Recorder has been nearly forty-five years in existence, has a respectable list of subscribers, which may be considerably increased by an enterprising editor. If not disposed of by the first of February, other arrangements will be made for a continuance of the establishment.

No class of our citizens are so self-sacrificing and benevolent as the soldiers, who are not only silent and uncomplaining under all their own sufferings but are ever ready to contribute liberally of their scanty store for the relief of others. This noble spirit is beautifully illustrated by the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS 6TH N. C. REGIMENT,
Camp near Petersburg Va.,
Dec 31, 1864.

His Excellency, Gov. VANCE:

Please find enclosed herewith five hundred and eighty-five (585.00) dollars, a contribution from Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I and K of this Regiment for the benefit of destitute women and children (soldiers families) in North Carolina, to be used at your discretion.

I have the honor to be, Governor,
Your obedient servant,
SAM'L McD. TATE,
Lt. Col. Com'ding 6th N. C. T.

THE COTTON IN SAVANNAH.—The Petersburg *Express* of Saturday, speaking of the cotton captured in Savannah says:

A gentleman now in Petersburg, who left Savannah but a short time before the evacuation informs us that a large quantity of the cotton found in Savannah by Sherman is owned in Great Britain—some by private individuals, and some by the government. Our informant saw the cotton properly marked and lying under the British flag. Whether the Yankee government will regard this claim of Great Britain and her subjects, we think a matter of much question."

THE "STOLEN MARK."—Messrs. DeFontaine & Co., of the South Carolinian, have laid us under obligations by sending a copy of the above publication. It is an ingenious story by the man who drew Count Fosco.

A letter from Arkansas contradicts the death of Gen. Price.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1865, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.—Kilpatrick has not crossed the Altahama. He is supposed to be on Carolina side of Savannah river.

Western papers report that Forrest was killed by one of his men.

The Yankee raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad tore up many miles of the track near Verona.

A private letter says Gen. Price is not dead.

It is currently rumored that Gen. Hood is dead.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.—A violent tornado passed over Middle Alabama, December 27th. It commenced west of Montgomery and raged along the whole extent of the Montgomery and West Point Road. The woods were prostrated and the Railroad bridges for twenty miles east of Montgomery were blown down. At Auburn the storm raged with great fury. A large number of houses were demolished or unroofed, and some fifteen persons were killed. At Opelika several buildings were demolished, and two or three lives lost. The amount of damage done by the storm was immense.

AUGUSTA, June 5.—The Constitutionalist this morning contains the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Savannah, copied from the "Loyal Georgian" of the 28th. The meeting was called by Mayor Arnold. A. Partridge and Robt. E. Ewing were appointed Secretaries. Resolutions were adopted in reference to the condition of the City, now under the authority of the United States.

The first resolution adopts the language of Lincoln to seek to have peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the national authority, under the Constitution, leaving all questions to be adjusted by the Legislature and a Conference.

The second says they will bury all by-gones in the grave and use their best efforts to bring back the prosperity and commerce once enjoyed, and claims the immunities and privileges offered in Lincoln's Proclamation and Message.

The fourth requests Gov. Brown to call a Convention of the people of the State, that they may vote on the question of the continuance of the war.

Col. Rockwell, A. Lipman, Dr. Wills, Old Milligan, Martin Duggan, J. G. Mills, W. D. Wood and Old Lochkon were the committee who reported the resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

A gentleman from Savannah says only seventeen persons were present.

The "Chronicle" this morning contains a significant commentation, entitled "is it treasonable to secede."

Advices from below confirm the report that Sherman's forces have crossed the Savannah. They are believed to be moving towards Grahamville.

The reported death of Gen's. Hood and Forrest are not confirmed.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 6.—No further movement of the enemy reported to day. His forces are all concentrating and assembling between Grahamville and the Savannah River. No truth in the reported advance on Branchville.

The Machinery of the paper mill near Atlanta was not destroyed by the Yankees during their occupation of that city, and the proprietor expects soon to have the mill again in successful operation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—W. F. Askew & Co—Negroes at auction.

Wm. B. Smith, "Field and Fireside" office—servant wanted.

Negro Girl for sale—Apply to Editor "Progress."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction To-Day!

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING AT 3 O'CLOCK, AT our Sales Rooms, we will sell

TWO LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO WOMEN,

sold for no fault.

One, 24 years old, excellent Cook, Washer and Ironer, and a House Servant.

One, 19 years old, good Seamstress and a splendidly qualified house

They are [illegible] of good character, likely and healthy.

Jan 7-1t W. F. ASKEW & CO.

Servant Wanted.

I WANT TO HIRE A NEGRO GIRL. SHE WILL have a good home in a small family. Apply to

Jan 7-1t* W. B. SMITH, "Field & Fireside" Office.

Negro For Sale.

A LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO GIRL, 17 or 18 YEARS old, for sale, private[illegible]. Apply to

Jan [illegible] EDITOR PROGRESS.

Bank Stock For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to

Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

Ranaway! $100 Reward.

RANAWAY FROM MY PLANTATION, NEAR FORestville, on the 1st of January, 1865, a Negro girl, by the name of MARTHA, about 16 years of age. Said girl is black, and likely—no marks recollected save holes in the ears pierced for rings. I will pay the above reward for her delivery to me at Forestville, or confined in any jail so I can get her.

W. J. PEINELL,
Forestville, N. C.

Jan 5-6t*

Notice.

W. H. CROW, AGENT FOR THE NEUSE PAper Mill Company, will pay the highest market prices for rags and damaged cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by Gent. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

Nov 21-d1m wtf

CITY MARKET.

Reported Daily for the Progress.

Raleigh, Jan 6

APPLES—Green	$40
" Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$8 00
BEEF	$2 25
BEESWAX	$3
BRANDY—Peach	$30
BUTTER	$8 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$10
" Wax—By box	$10
" Adamantine	$10 50
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel	$100
CHICKENS	$5@6
COFFEE	$25
DUCKS	$5
EGGS	$5 00
FLOUR	$250 00
FOWLS—per hundred	$12
HERRINGS	$5
FLAXSEED	$12
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$3 00
SOAP	$15
MEAL	$20 00
MILK—Score	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$15
" Ground	$10 bu
ONIONS	$5
POTATOES—Sweet	$8@10
" Irish	$12
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$10
" White Table	$20
RAGS	20c
RICE	$1 00
RYE	$20
SALT	$50 00
SUGAR—Brown	$10
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$5 50
WHEAT	$30

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Jan. 3, 1865.

BEEF CATTLE—On the hoof $2 75 to 3 per lb for nett meat.

BACON—Sells from carts at $6 50 to 7 per lb.

BEESWAX—$5 00 to 6 50 per lb.

BUTTER—12 to 15 per lb.

COTTON—$1 75 to 1 80 for uncompressed, and $2 00 to $2 50 per lb for compressed.

CORN—Sells at $25 to $30 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—$30 per bushel.

COPPERAS—Retails at $6 to 7 per lb.

EGGS—$3 to 9 per dozen.

FISH—Scarcely any in market. Small lots have sold at $40 per bbl for superfine.

FORAGE—Fodder and Hay $20 to $25; Shucks $12 to $15 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green $2; dry $4 50 to 5 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole $10 to 12; upper $25 to 30 per lb.

LARD—By the barrel $10 per lb.

NAILS—By the keg $2 50 to 3 per lb.

PEAS—Cow are scarce and in demand. Sell at $25 per bushel.

PEA NUTS—Sell from carts at $25 per bushel.

POTATOES—Irish $25 to 30; sweet $25 per bushel.

POULTRY—Live fowls $6 to 8 each, as to size; turkeys $25; do dressed $3 50 to 4 per lb.

RICE—Is scarce and in demand. Sells by the cask at $1 per lb.

PORK—Fresh sells from the carts at $3 50 to 4 per lb.

SALT—Sound made $25 to 40 per bushel.

SUGAR—Brown $7 to 9 00 per lb.

SYRUP—Sorghum $20 to 25 per gallon.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory $5 00 per yard.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nominal at $5 to 6 per gallon.

TALLOW—$6 to 6 50 per lb.

YARN—Sells by the bale at $50 to 60 per bunch, according to quality.

WOOD—Sells by the boat load at $50 to $55 for pine and ash, and $60 to $70 per cord for oak.

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.

Dec. 30-d&w6t

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 12-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid.

EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 31-tf Raleigh, N. C.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black.

A. JOHNSON,
Sept 8-tf Raleigh, N. C.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.

Oct 6 d&w2m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

CITY OF RALEIGH

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Dentoo Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—T. D. Sledge.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

Thirty cents for Rags.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

CITY ELECTION.

WESTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Western Ward—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward if elected, will endeavor to serve you faithfully.

W. B. HUTCHINGS.

Jan. 6-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward—We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER CREECH a candidate for re-election as one of the Commissioners in the Western Ward. Jan 5 tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—I again announce myself a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner of the City of Raleigh in the Western Ward. Having heretofore enjoyed the confidence of the people of my Ward, I flatter myself that I am now more capable of serving them than when I was first elected.

I return my thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and if again elected I promise to support all measures that I may think calculated to promote the welfare of the City generally, and of the Western Ward in particular.

Very Respectfully
Your ob't servant,
PARKER OVERBY.

Jan 4-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce C. M. PARRIS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. Jan 4 tde

EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—As your paper is a daily visitor in our Ward we take this opportunity to announce through its columns Mr. ALFRED UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner. We believe he will make an efficient officer if elected.

MANY VOTERS OF THE
Jan 7-dtc EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward—MR. EDITOR:—You will please announce N. S. HARP as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward.

MANY VOTERS.

Jan. 6-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. KLINE, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the election on the 16th instant. If elected he will endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully.

Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIFORD UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner in Eastern Ward. If elected he will serve to the best of his ability.

Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—Having been solicited by many friends, I again announce myself a candidate for Commissioner for re-election, promising my friends, if again elected, I shall endeavor to serve them faithfully and impartially; and in casting my votes in Council, I shall only vote for such measures as I shall honestly believe to be for the best interest and welfare of a majority of the people of the Ward.

I take the present opportunity to return my grateful thanks to my friends for the very large and flattering vote which they have heretofore been pleased to give me, and sincerely trusting they will be kind enough to renew their confidence at the ensuing election, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your humble and ob't serv't,
Jan 3 td J. J. OVERBY.

. Standard copy till day.

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN, EXEMPT FROM MILITARY duty, who is a good Bookkeeper. Apply at the Manassas Gap Railroad, Greensboro, N C

Dec 19-dlmw3t

Confederate copy and send bill to Progress immediately.

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage.

Sept 30-tf F. I. W.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!—FOR 1865!

TURNER'S ALMANAC NOW READY. PRICE
per hundred, $75 00
" dozen, 10 00
" single copies, 1 00

Send in your orders soon.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Jan 3-dlw Raleigh, N. C.

Lost.

A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE MERchants Bank, for 45 Shares, dated March 26th 1864. All persons are warned not to trade for the same, as application has been made for the issue of another certificate.

C. S. PRIMROSE.

Dec 30-1w*

COTTON YARNS. COTTON YARNS

IN EXCHANGE FOR

BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, at either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.

Address, R. T. BERRY,
Nov 19 d&wtf Graham, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily and Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$3 50	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

W. F. ASKEW & CO., Auctioneers,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

ON TUESDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1865, AT THEIR Sales Rooms, will offer for sale

FOURTEEN LIKELY NEGROES,

AS FOLLOWS:

3 Likely young men
1 Woman, an excellent Cook, Washer and Ironer, with her four children
1 Woman, good Cook, Washer and Ironer
1 Do " " "
1 Girl, 9 years old, likely
1 " 11 " " fancy and smart
1 " 8 " "
1 Boy 6 " "
Others to be added by day of sale.

—ALSO—

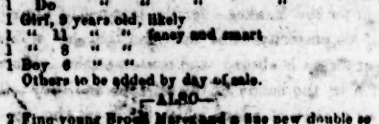
2 Fine young Brood Mares and a fine new double se Buggy Harness.

At same time a likely young Negro Man for hire.

Jan 4 td

. Confederate and Conservative copy till day.

500 Negroes WANTED.



THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY desires to hire five hundred Negro Men. It will pay eight hundred dollars for laborers; and one thousand dollars for mechanics in Confederate money for the year.—Negroes hired to the road will be free from impressment.

T. J. SUMNER,
Jan 5 3t Eng'r & Superintendant.

D. C. MURRAY & CO., Auction & Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSINESS entrusted to them.

Their Store rooms are large and secure. Sales room, the Store formerly occupied by H. L. Evans, next door to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, and immediately opposite the State Quartermaster's Department.

D. C. MURRAY,
JAS. A. MOORE,
Dec 30 dtf J. W. HARRISON.

. Standard copy.

FRENCH Hoop Skirts,

FOR SALE BY KINSEY & WARD,
Dec 28-tf Raleigh, N C

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19 dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N C

Dec 9 tf SETH PENNY.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ON THE THIRD MONDAY OF JANUARY, 1865, being the 16th day, an election will be held in the Courth use, in the City of Raleigh, for a Mayor and nine Commissioners for said City.

M. B. ROYSTER,
D. C. MURRAY,
WM. THOMPSON,
LYNN ADAMS.
Dec 20-dtd *Inspectors*

LAND For Sale!

I OFFER FOR SALE 200 ACRES OF LAND LYING twelve miles West of Raleigh and within six miles of the N. C. R. R., well watered, and well timbered, and 20 acres under cultivation. Apply to

C D EDWARDS,
Dec 30-d3tw3t Morrisville, Wake County, N C

Tax in Kind.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL be in Raleigh from the 2d of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas, beans, ground peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods. Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER, } Assessors.
NATHAN IVEY. }
Jan 4-d&wtd

Desirable PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON THE 20TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE premises, four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M'Scott, containing 118 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security, and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.

JNO. C. McCOWN,
Jan 3 dtd Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.

. Conservative and Progress copy till day of sale and send bills to this office.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall mark a cross mark on this margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on your money in time.

Arming the Slaves.

Whenever the Confederate authorities determine to apply the sweeping conscript act now in force against white men, to the slave population, at that very moment do they abandon the cause of the Confederacy and inaugurate measures that may end in an indiscriminate slaughter of the wives, children and mothers of those noble heroes who have for nearly four years been battling for our independence. The negro may fight for the Yankee—for the freedom of himself and his posterity—but the idea that he would fight for us is absurd and contemptible. Place arms in the hands of the negroes and they will flock to that standard which holds out the most seductive inducements; and turn, when occasion presents, upon their former owners, and slay them. Nor will their ferocious nature be satisfied to stop here;—they will turn upon and butcher the women and children and the old men who have raised, fed and cared for them. The authorities at Richmond cannot change the nature of the negro, any more than they can that of the white man; and when arms shall be put in the hands of Southern slaves the result will be the same as in other countries where the slave has been asked to fight for his enslaver. Let us be not deceived in this matter.

But it is said that Gen. Lee is in favor of it, and that the soldiers want them put in. We don't care. Gen. Lee is a great and good man, but he is a man, and though he should implore the government on bended knees to arm the slaves, we would still oppose any action on the part of North Carolina that would give them up for such a purpose. And as to the soldiers, we have never seen or heard of but *one* that wanted the slaves armed, and he was not very enthusiastic for the measure.

Commence the arming of slaves and such persons as have or can command the means to place their wives and children beyond the bounds of the Confederacy, will do so, by tens of thousands. The present demoralization is bad enough, but arm two or three hundred thousand slaves and there will be no safety for life or property, and no protection to helplessness and innocence.

We are sorry to see that the *North Carolinian*, a paper that at first took decided grounds against the arming of slaves, has not only given in but is now enthusiastic in favor of the barbarous measure. It would not only arm and fight them, but would give them homesteads and free them afterwards. This is proposing to do much more for them than any law of Congress promises the white soldier for all his sufferings and hardships. No homestead has been proposed for him. But the war seems all about and for the negro, and we shall not be surprised if, before it closes, there be found those among us who shall advocate a change of positions:—that is to say, put the negro in the big house and send the whites to the kitchen. Free or slave, niggers are niggers, and as such must and shall occupy an inferior position; and whenever the work of parcelling out any portion of the soil of this country, to them, begins, another or other wars will commence; for negro equality, in camp, at home, or in the ownership of property is one thing that the people of these States will never submit to. In this all are agreed. This is a white man's country—it must be controlled by white men and owned by white men, and will be, in spite of all the demagogues and monarchists on the continent.

But we are saying more than we intended.—The article in the *Carolinian*, to which we have alluded, closes as follows:

"But the question will be asked, what will you do with the negro after he becomes unsuited, by reason of his military training, for servitude? Upon this point we would not say what would be *best* to do with, but we will give our views upon what might be *well* to do with him. We admit that after his training and discipline as a soldier, he would become unsuited for his former condition. Would we give the freedom as a *reward*? In some would we give a child poison. One could see the gift with about as much intelligence and benefit to itself as the other.—We would not give him freedom "*as a reward for meritorious services*," but we would give him something more substantial. We would have each State provide a Homestead for the black soldier on his return home—*this as a reward*. And then we would give him freedom as a means of enjoying the property given him. We would give him the right to hold any species of property which a white man could hold. It is all nonsense to talk of the sacredness of the rights of property. Bone, sinew and blood are required in this contest. We have material for hundreds of thousands of able bodied soldiers in her midst, and it is high time it should be used, before our armies are depleted. Let Congress act and that quickly. We have a work to do. Let us be up and doing. Place these men in the field and you will see gold in New York go up to three or four hundred immediately, while the Northern people will rent their hireling Abe Lincoln for inaugurating a movement that will prove more disastrous to them than to the rebels. We can place ten soldiers of this class in the field for one of theirs. We trust the views of General Lee may be early adopted, giving to the country additional evidence that we are in earnest."

Richmond papers of the 4th and the Petersburg *Express* of the 3rd were received by yesterday's mail, but they brought no news. All continued quiet along the lines in front of the two cities, while the soldiers of the two armies were enjoying the good things their friends had sent them.

Generals Beauregard and D. H. Hill were in Augusta on the 4th.

WAR NEWS.

THE WORK OF THE LAST WEEK.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian.]

We are glad to be able at length to give a connected and reliable account of this extensive and destructive raid. It is written by a gentleman in whom every confidence may be placed, and may be accepted as an accurate history of the affair:

SALTVILLE, Va., Dec. 22.

Your readers will no doubt be glad to hear some authentic account of the "Stoneman raid," and, as I have a personal knowledge of the most important events connected with it, will give you a brief review of them. Everything has been done by the commanding General which energy, foresight and skill could accomplish, and, although we have to regret the loss of much public property and the destruction of a portion of the railroad, yet in calmly reviewing all the circumstances, I really believe that no part of it could have been avoided with the means at our disposal. This is the first raiding party I have ever known to escape when it could not be clearly demonstrated that "somebody" was partly to blame, but in the efforts which have been made to prevent the advance of the enemy and drive him from the country the most skillful management has been displayed by Gen. Breckinridge, and the troops under his personal command have shown a cheerful courage under the most trying circumstances which entitles them to the thanks of the country. As soon as reliable information was received of the approach of General Stoneman all the available troops in this Department were assembled and ordered to report at Saltville, the supposed objective point of the enemy. Gen. Breckinridge reached Saltville in person on Wednesday at daylight, and prepared to receive the enemy who were known to be advancing from the direction of Abingdon. We remained in line of battle all of that day and night, and about daylight we were aroused by the pickets being driven in and reporting the advance of the enemy. This proved to be only a feint, and it was soon ascertained that the main body of the enemy were moving to the direction of Wytheville.

Col. Witcher, with his command, was ordered to follow them closely and harrass them, while the rest of the mounted command would move to his support as rapidly as possible. Witcher overtook them near Marion and skirmished with their rear guard until they reached Mt. Airy. Here the enemy turned on him and with a largely superior force drove him back to within a few miles of Marion, when General Breckinridge fortunately arrived in time to give them a severe check. Sharp fighting was kept up until dark, and we could plainly see that the enemy were receiving heavy reinforcements up to the close of the fight. That night we remained in line of battle, pushing our lines forward at intervals to a certain if the enemy were withdrawing and moving towards Wytheville, but daylight developed their whole force in front of us. That part of their column which had reached Wytheville hearing the cannonading in their rear returned rapidly to the assistance of their comrades. Giltner was placed on our left, Cosby in the centre and Duke on the right. As soon as it was light enough to see, the enemy made an assault on our entire line in heavy column, but were gallantly repulsed. Again and again they renewed the charge, but each time they were driven back in confusion. Their force was so greatly superior to ours, that we were obliged to shift battalions from right to left and attack them by detail. The fight was kept up in this manner until 3 o'clock, p. m., when the enemy shifted a large portion of their force to our right, and prepared for a determined attack on General Duke. Gen'l Breckinridge reinforced him with Col. Witcher's battalion, while Cap't Williams, of the 10th Ky., with about 80 men was sent to the enemy's rear. These dispositions had been scarcely made when the Yankees advanced in regular infantly style and opened a furious volley.

Our boys, when ammunition had began to fail, were ordered to hold their fire until the enemy came very close, and therefore waited until they were within fifty yards, when they poured such a fire into their ranks as caused them to break and fall back in confusion. In this charge, Col. Boyle of Ky., commanding a negro brigade, was killed and the enemy made at least a dozen attempts to recover his body, before they succeeded. Their last attack, made about dark, was the most vigorous of any, and was no doubt made to get his body. It was amusing to hear the remarks of our men during the hotest part of the engagement. When they were being shifted from one position to another on the line, they would cry out "here's your reinforcements;" "come get your salt," and numerous other like expressions.

When night put an end to the struggle, we began to realise our situation. With less than a thousand men, and they without ammunition, we were facing more than four thousand of the enemy, while it was well known that a force as large as our own had been sent to our rear on both flanks. How to extricate our command from this perilous situation was the inquiry.—Gen Breckinridge, therefore, determined to withdraw by the way of Rye Valley and strike the pike at Mt. Airy, where ammunition would reach us. This was successfully accomplished, and on Monday night we camped near Mt. Airy, having safely brought off all of our artillery and wounded, of which we fortunately had but few, as our loss was proportionably small, owing to our extended lines and strong position. The enemy's loss was quite severe, as they left at least thirty dead on the field unburied.

On the next morning, Duke was ordered to take the freshest horses from the whole command, and push forward rapidly towards Saltville and endeavor to relieve the garrison, which consisted of a Battalion of Reserves under Col. Preston. Before he could reach there, he received intelligence that the place had fallen, and he therefore waited for the rest of his command to come up.

We have just arrived and although the command has suffered incredible hardships, marching night and day, with but little food and exposed to the most terrible weather ever experienced. Gen. Breckinridge is determined to press on, and all that are able to move, have been ordered to continue the pursuit. The enemy [illegible] through Hoyer's [illegible] Gen. Sheridan [illegible] Round Gap [illegible] sided. We may never have such another opportunity to punish a audacious enemy, and it is with deep regret and mortification, that we are obliged to let them get off so easily; but it is not our fault, or the fault of our commanding General. We have done our duty, and this, at least, is some satisfaction, let the results be what it may. There is not an officer or soldier who does not feel satisfied that all has been done that could have been, and even more than prudence would have authorised, for if we had not made the bold attack on the enemy, near Marion, and fought them as stubbornly as we did, they would no doubt have continued their march to Lynchburg.

If, when we were repulsing them so successfully at Marion, a force could have attacked them in the rear, I feel confident the whole command could have been captured; but there is no use to grieve over what is past.

The enemy burned all of the best portion of Abingdon, commencing at the Courthouse and burning to the corner where Mr. White lives, and the same extent on the opposite side of the street. The scoundrel who did this was one Capt. Wyatt, and a squad of Duke's men, under Lt. Crump, dashed in on him before he could get out of town, and killed him.

With a few exceptions, Gen. Stoneman has not destroyed any private property. A few barns containing wheat were destroyed, but I learn, without authority.

The destruction of the works at Saltville can be repaired in a few days. The works will be in readiness before the railroad can be repaired.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

SHERMAN ADVANCING.

We hardly think but there is a doubt as to Sherman's intentions:—he is already advancing and Charleston is soon to be attacked in earnest. The *Mercury* of the 4th says:

Sherman is reported at Hardeeville. All the beef cattle, hogs and sheep have been driven from the Hardeeville and Grahamville sections, and are now pastured in a safe locality.

Hardeeville is 20 miles from Savannah and 84 from Charleston. Of affairs in the harbor of Charleston the same paper says:

A few shots were fired by the enemy at our batteries on Sullivan's Island last Monday night.

On Tuesday there was no firing, but unusual activity was noticed amongst the enemy's fleet. All day long river steamers and small boats were plying between the various vessels. Men have been observed drilling on the decks of the monitors; and all of those "turreted monsters" took a fresh supply of ammunition and coal.—Firing was heard in the afternoon in the direction of Stono.

Orders have been issued prohibiting persons leaving the city.

FEDERAL RULE IN SAVANNAH.—The *Christian & Sentinel* of the 4th gives the following interesting particulars from Savannah:

We have just seen a gentleman who left Savannah last week. From him we gather the annexed news:

As we have before stated, he says the most perfect order is maintained in the city. No soldier is allowed to interfere with the citizen in any particular.

A citizen was arrested by a drunken soldier a few days since. The citizen knocked the soldier down. The officer of the Guard as soon as he arrived said nothing to the citizen, but had the soldier taken to the barracks, gagged, and soundly whipped for his misbehavior.

A drunken soldier who undertook to create a disturbance recently, and who refused to allow himself to be arrested, was shot down at once by the guard.

Gen. Sherman has issued a stringent order in regard to the shade trees in the city. The most severe penalties are threatened those who either mutilate or cut them down.

The soldiers are not allowed, under any circumstances, to enter private residences.

The negroes in most cases, are quiet and orderly, remaining with their owners, and performing their customary duties.

One store with goods from the North has already been opened. Nothing but greenbacks are in circulation.

The seventeenth and twentieth army corps are quartered in the city. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth army corps are in the entrenchments which reach from the Savannah river to the plank road.

Kilpatrick's corps is stationed on the Savannah & Gulf railroad.

During the past week all the troops in and around the city were reviewed by Gen. Sherman. Our informant says they were in a fine condition. A great many were without shoes, a great many without blankets, and other necessary articles.

The horses and mules in the Quartermaster's department and in the wagon teams were in the best of order. The cavalry horses had a sort of "worn out" look about them.

The health of Sherman's army is reported to be excellent—but a little sickness was prevalent in the ranks.

Some few light draft vessels have come up to the wharf. No army stores have as yet been received in the city, and but a small quantity of sutler's goods.

From the conversation of the officers as well as the men, our informant inferred that it was Sherman's intention to remain in the city until the obstructions in the harbor were removed enough to allow him to bring stores and goods to the city to replenish his ammunition train and furnish his men with all things needed.

All persons passing out of the city have to be provided with a pass from some one of the leading general officers.

The report that our pontoon bridge was but partially burned is incorrect. It was completely destroyed. The Yankees are building a new pontoon bridge from a point near the Exchange.

The churches on Sunday are well filled with ladies. On week days however, but few of them are seen on the streets. A majority of the male population have remained in the city. The families of most of those who have left still remain.

A majority of the citizens have provisions for [illegible]

[illegible] Gen Sherman [illegible]

A great many of the negroes which went to the city with Sherman's army have already run away. Our informant states that the road by which he left the city, was lined with them.

Our picket lines are about thirty miles from the city. Our scouts go within six miles of the city. Both sides are on the alert and pickets are very vigilant, and [illegible] without a pass from the commanding General.—No pass is allowed to any male person to go towards the city. All females who are caught going towards the city, are thoroughly searched.

But few if any females or families have left the city since the occupation by General Sherman.

A newspaper has been started. It is printed at the "Daily News." It is called "The Savannah Daily Loyal Georgian"—published by M. Summers Capt. A. Q. M. The motto of the sheet is "Redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled;"—"The Union must and shall be preserved!" In his salutatory, he announces that the "Loyal Georgian" will be published simply as a "news sheet, independent of everything," at five cents per copy; newsdealers supplied on liberal terms; no regular subscribers received; advertisements inserted at rates corresponding with the price of other commodities in the city. The paper is the size of the late "News."

The publisher announces that he will keep Christmas, but fears that he will not have a turkey to enjoy on that day.

He says the paper will reflect his own opinion and not those of the military authorities. He goes in for freedom in the broadest sense of the word, is opposed to Northern "Copperheadism," believes it is better to deal gently with the enemy and lead them into the right path by persuasion than by force. He also states that a kind and wise policy will be adopted by Gen. Sherman. He calls upon the soldiers to behave themselves and commits no acts of violence.

He also says he will not uphold the persecution of any class, however objectionable their sentiments may have been, and shall act upon the principle of kindness and humanity.

The Georgian comments upon the advice given the citizens of Savannah by the editor of the Republican in his farewell remarks, and says they are "decidedly mild for a fire eater." Here are the remarks referred to.

TO THE CITIZENS OF SAVANNAH.

By the fortunes of war we to day pass under the authority of the Federal military forces.—The evacuation of Savannah by the Confederate army, which took place last night, left the gates to the city open, and General Sherman, with his army, will no doubt to day take possession.

The Mayor and Common Council leave under flag of truce this morning for the headquarters of General Sherman to offer the surrender of the city and ask terms of capitulation by which private property and citizens may be respected.

We desire to counsel obedience and all proper respect on the part of our citizens, and to express the belief that their property and persons will be respected by our military ruler.—The fear expressed by many that General Sherman will repeat the order of expulsion from our homes, which he enforced against the citizens of Atlanta, we think to be without foundation. He assigned his reason in that case as a military necessity. It was a question of food. He could not supply his army and the citizens with food, and he stated that he must have full and sole occupation. But in our case food can be abundantly supplied for both army and citizens. We would not be understood as even intimating that we are to be fed at the cost of the Federal Government, but that food can be obtained, in all probability, by all who can afford to pay in the Federal currency.

It behooves all to keep within their houses until Gen. Sherman will have organized a provost system and such police as will insure safety to persons as well as property.

Let our conduct be such as to win the admiration of a magnanimous foe, and give no ground for complaint in their treatment on the part of him who will for an indefinite period hold possession of our city.

In our city there are, as in other communities, a large proportion of poor and needy families, who in the present situation of affairs, brought about by the privations of war, will be thrown upon the bounty of their more fortunate neighbors. Deal with them kindly, exercise your philanthropy and benevolence and let the hearth of the unfortunate not be deserted by your friendly aid.

[This Editor is one Sneed, a Confederate office holder, who had a good deal to say about the loyalty of Brown, Stephens, Holden and other men whose boots he is unworthy to black, and the above truckling appeal to Sherman is just what might have been expected from *him*.—Ed. Prog.]

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

The *Appeal* has been forwarded by Dr. O. Knode, with the following extract from a private letter received by him from a highly intelligent source, from which it will appear that the old war horse "still lives," at least that he was alive on the 2d instant, the day after he was reported to have died of apoplexy, at Dooly's Ferry in Arkansas:

WASHINGTON, Ark., Dec. 2, 1864.

My Dear Doctor: Our grand raid upon Missouri is over. We came out safe and sound. We took the whole State for a while, but they doubled team on us, and we had to "get out." We got about twelve thousand recruits. My regiment is in Shelby's old brigade, now commanded by Gen. Jeff. Thompson, who distinguished himself more than ever in this campaign. * *

It was fight, fight, fight, day after day, and march, march, march, night after night, until men and horses were completely worn out. The men became so sleepy that they dropped from their saddles in broad daylight without waking, and several of my men actually went deranged. The Yankees still hold Fort Smith, Fayetteville, Little Rock, Dardanelle, Duvall's Bluff, Pine Bluff, etc., and no movement likely to dislodge them will be made soon. Magruder commands the whole district. Buckner and Tunney are in Louisiana. Walker in Texas. Maxey Gano and Waddie are in the Indian Nation, and Gen. Price is with his broken down men and horses near to Clarksville, Texas, where they have taken up winter quarters, and where they will remain for the purpose of getting that repose which they so much need. Our lines, I venture to predict will not be much changed during the winter. You ought to have seen our boys "fix" the Dutch in Missouri. I was jolly. Many valuable officers were killed and wounded on [illegible]

Ever your friend,

[illegible]

FROM HOOD'S ARMY.

The *Clarion* says:

We have just conversed with an officer from Gen. Hood's army, and learn that on Thursday morning, the 15th, the enemy formed in line of battle in front of Gen. Sear's brigade of French's Division, on the left of the Hillsboro' pike, and at the same time advanced in heavy lines of battle in front of the cavalry near the Hardin pike, threatening to cut off Ector's brigade of French's division, which was two miles distant on the Hamlin pike. Col. Coleman, commanding Ector's brigade of French's division, then fell back by swinging around and formed the extreme left of the army.

As the enemy advanced and extended to our left, they passed Gen. Walthall's division and Sears' Brigade; and obliged them to fall back, and the line was formed between the Hillsboro and Granny White pikes, supported by Johnson's division. Ector's brigade occupied a high hill on our extreme left. Johnson's on his right, less commanding, and the plain beyond. About 4 P. M., the enemy pressed Johnson from his position and pierced the centre of our left wing, and nearly gained the Granny White pike, when it became dark and the fighting ceased.

Coleman, with Ector's brigade, held his position all night, and thus checked the advance of the enemy. No fighting occurred on the centre or right.

That night our line was formed near the Granny White pike and across it, Ector still being on the left, supported by Bate on the left.

The next morning the action commenced early by cannonading on both sides, and continued till 10 A. M. when everything indicated a general engagement.

Our loss on Thursday was small, while that of the enemy was much greater from our advantage of position. Rumor reports Gen. Hood falling back to Franklin. Gen. Sears was wounded and had his leg amputated, but was doing well.—We hope to get further particulars in a few days.

Seventeen hundred Yankee prisoners, captured by our forces at different places on the advance towards Nashville, arrived at Barton, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, to-day.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

The following orders have been published by the Adjutant General:

EXECUTIVE DEP'TMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
Adj't General's Office,
Raleigh, Jan. 4th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1.

The Governor desires to tender his thanks, and the thanks of the State to the troops engaged in the recent operations against the public enemy in Eastern North Carolina, for their gallant and good conduct on several occasions—and especially to Brigadier Gen. C. Leventhorpe, commanding, and Col. J. N. Whitford, 67th N. C. Troops, whose conduct meets with particular approbation.

With such officers and such men as they command, the State may justly hope to protect her borders against invasion.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN, Adj't Gen.

EXECUTIVE DEP'TMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
Adj't General's Office,
Raleigh, Jan. 4th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. The thanks of the State are due, and are hereby cordially tendered to the Guard for Home Defence, for their prompt response to the call of the Governor, and their valuable services in the field during the recent attack upon the State by the public enemy. By similar promptness and patriotism our people may be protected, and the Guard kept from their homes as little as possible.

II. Brigadier General C. Leventhorpe, and the senior Officer at Wilmington, will disband the Guard for Home Defence now in the field, and furnish them with transportation to their respective homes.

III. The arms and accoutrements will be turned over to Lieut. J. Collins, Ordnance Officer at Goldsboro'.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN, Adj't Gen.

FIRE AT KINSTON.—By a letter from an officer at Kinston, says the Wilmington *Carolinian*, to a relative in this city, we learn that a desperate fire occurred at that place on the night of the 31st ult. It is not stated whether it was by an incendiary or accidental. We have been kindly permitted to make the following extracts:

"The fire commenced in a store, and burned all the buildings in the block, except the 'Lenoir Hotel' and two houses. I think there were four dwelling houses and seven stores, the naval storehouse among the number. I succeeded in saving all of the navy stores on hand. I never witnessed such a fire, for you well know that a fire in the country is much more awful than one in a city. It broke out a few minutes before 12, and at 1½ there was not a house standing. Nearly everything was lost, and several persons came near being burned to death before they could get out of their houses. If it had not been discovered by the officer on deck they would certainly have lost their lives. God grant that I may never witness another fire in the country.—As a matter of course there was no engine, and all that could be done was to stand and see it burn.

One poor woman, in a delicate state of health, had just time to get out before the flames caught her. Another poor man, who was a refugee from Newbern, and had lost all he had there, but had just started a little business here to live, was so afflicted with rhumatism that he had to be conveyed across the streets; and his wife was also very sick, but had to be held back to keep her from going into the flames, in her efforts to save something—then she fainted. Another—a Mr. Alfriend, a soldier—rode up just in time to see his last house on fire. He lost four houses. I never saw so much distress.